ing, Fourteenthet, adjoining Academy of Music.—This Evening—"A Plack of Jersey Lightning."—"Love smong the Roses." Bryant's Min CENTRAL PARK GARDEN-Seventh-ave, and Fifty-

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work. A single 25 cent finale has often KILLED A PROK OF COCKROACHES. This puwder is also the very best thing in the world to put away Furs. Carpets, and Winter Clothing, &c., in. It is sure to drive away Moths. He sare you get Lyon's. It is the original and only true Insect Deing Pawder. Heware of Imitations. See the signature of E. Lyon on the fask. Depot. No. 21 Park-row, New York.

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Resists he action of Time and of Chemical
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For sale by all dealers, and at wholesale by W. C. Wright & Co.,

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Dr. B. C. Perrit, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bondest, will positively close bis effice in this city on the 31st lust for two months, and open his Boston office on Saturday, Aug. 6. Therefore, all afflicted with those distingring diseases Back Worms or Grabs, Umatural Red Nosea, and Primply Eruitions on the Face, or Moles, Wens, and Warts; also Dandruff, Itching and Sore Heads or Falling, Loss, and Prematurely Gray Bar, or who wish to process on an affliction, should immediately consoit Dr. Perrit. Ne charge for committation. Send for interrogatory circular. CHEVALIER'S TREATISE ON THE HAIR given

AWAY at the drug-stores, and sent by mail free. This valuable book should be in every house; teaches to restore gray hair to its original color, cultivate, and have it beautiful to the latest period of its SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., No. 1.123 Broadway, N. Y. FINKLE & LYON SEWING-MACHINE CO .- An

AGENT WANTED IN every town and a TRAVELING AGENT in every county to appoint these town agents. Liberal inducements. Send for circular. No. 701 Broadway. BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS,

SLIPPERS at moderate prices, at CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP, for all forms of CCRIATIVE DISEASES, either of the Nose, Throat, Tucque, Spine, srehead or Scalp, no remedy has ever proved its equal. For sale by all

THE MOST HEALTHFUL FOOD, Summer and Everdell's Wedding Cards, 302 Broadway. Mo-

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEES .- Medallion Imita-Dyspersia Tablets-Relieve and cure Indirestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, and all weaknesses of the digestive organs. By mail, 60c. per box. S. G. WRILING, 571 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. PALMER'S ARM AND LEG "THE BEST." Wigs, Toupees, and Ornamental Hair.—First BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE-The best in the

## New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1868.

TLYSSES S. GRANT. SCHUYLER COLFAX. For Vice-President ..

JOHN A. GRISWOLD. For Canal Commissioner....ALONZO B. CORNELL. For State Prison Impector .... HENRY A. BARNUM. For Clerk of Appents ........ CAMPBELL H. YOUNG.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready this morotog, at 8 o'clock, in wrappers for mailing. Price 5

The Public Health, The Butchers and the Board of Health, Summer Resorts, Revenue Frands, The Campaign, and Communications, may be found on the second page; The Fashions, leader of the Northern demagogues, Horatio the Courts, the Money Market and Domestic Markets on the third; Farm Items on the sixth; Real Estate, Shipping Intelligence, the Markets, and a Visit to the New-York Coöperative So-cieses at Farmer's Institute, on the seventh.

The campaign in Kings County opened auspiciously in Brooklyn last evening. A full report of the meeting will be found in our columns to-day.

North Carolina has elected to the Senate Gen. J. C. Abbott and Mr. John Pool, the latter for the long term. Gov. Holden has supplanted the municipal authorities of Raleigh, and as they have appealed to counsel he has applied to Gen. Canby for military support.

After discussing for two hours Senator Cattell's bill authorizing the issue of three per cent temporary loan certificates, it was laid aside, and the funding bill of Mr. Sherman was taken up by the Senate and passed. Wm. Pinckney Whyte was sworn in as the successor of Reverdy Johnson. The House passed the bill appropriating money for the purchase of Ahaska by a vote of 114 Yeas to 14 Nays.

Florida having complied with the provisions of the Reconstruction laws of Congress, Gen. Meade has issued an order announcing the supremacy of the civil over the military power in that State. Gen. Buchanan, commanding the Fifth Military District, has issued a similar order with reference to Louisiana. Gov. Humphries of Mississippi has been expelled from the Executive Mansion of Mississippi by the military authorities.

The best political document the friends of Grant and Colfax can distribute is THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Send it everywhere. Every number contains more political matter than would make every Southern State as turbulent can be had for the same money in any other shape. The campaign will be earnest and exciting; but, with THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE in every household, it cannot be doubtful. Sevmour and Blair must be defeated-our friends are all conscions of this. Then let them begin Rebellion honorable; to blot from our history at once to place this efficient journal in the its noblest pages, and to place the country bands of all doubtful or wavering voters. Help to circulate it. An earnest effort will give the electoral vote of every State to Grant and throw in the hour of its deepest agony. They

The speech of Mr. Morton last week, in the Senate, during the debate on the bill regula-

and Democratic policies, and showed that ours | be known. Let the light shine, and we shall was the policy of peace, while Tammany Hall have victory at the polls, and peace throughprofessed the policy of war. We reprint the speech on another page. How strange it seems that while nothing but the sword could save the existence of the Union the Democratic party shouted for peace, while now that the Union is safe they clamor for war! They would let their country go to destruction sooner than fight for it; but they would fight sooner than go without office.

The card of District-Attorney Courtney, which we publish in another column, affords, we think, strong confirmation of the charge made by Senator Morgan in the debate on the tax-bill, that the true reason why the revenue is not collected is that judges and attorneys are either negligent or corrupt. Mr. Courtney declares that he is ready to proceed with the trials for offenses against the revenue laws, but the judges cannot or will not hear them. Very well: let them divide the responsibility as they please. Mr. Courtney's card only supports our previous opinion that the courts are to blame.

The gist of our questions to the District-Attorney is not answered. We desired to know how many men are under indictment for violation of the revenue law? and Mr. Courtney replies that since June, 1867, 74 persons have been indicted for such offenses, and 26 have been tried. What has become of the other 48? Are their cases still pending? How many of them have been compromised?

In presenting, the day before yesterday, his letter of recall to President Johnson, Señor Romero expressed the hope that the United States may continue to perform the honorable and beneficent part of elder sister to the Republics of Spanish America which have followed her example in establishing a republican form of government. While European nations considered and treated Mexico as a semi-savage State, the United States was the first of the strong nations that indicated the wise policy of treating her as the equal of other enlightened nations. Señor Romero announced that he was particularly charged by President Juarez to thank the Government of the United States for this friendly attitude. We heartily join in the hope of Señor Romero that our Government may always act toward the other American Republics as an elder sister, and not, like England, France, and Spain, as a conqueror. It is a much more glorious mission for our Government to aid, through her acknowledged influence of eldest sister, in the development and consolidation of all the American Republics than to enlarge her territory by the conquest and annexation of the weaker sisters.

THE CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

The nomination of Seymour and Blair closes the issue on the Presidency. Four years ago Mr. Seymour presided over a Convention which regarded the war as a failure and demanded a cessation of hostilities. Events have shown that this was practically a military movement under the lead of Gen. Lee, and intended to benefit the rebellion. Gen. Grant disappointed Mr. Seymour and his friends by unexpected and annoying victories, and although the Democrats made an earnest canvass and used tremendons efforts to elect a popular soldier, they

The war is over and done. The old issues are dead-but new ones have arisen. A Convention again presided over by Horatio Seymour nominates him for the Presidency.

The spirit which declared the war a failure and sought to paralyze the National power, survives incarnate in the person of the most nooga, where his men were famishing while cratic party. Any nomination but that of Horatio Seymour would have been a lie. He represents the hatred, the bitterness, the disappointed revenge, the disloyalty of the Rebellion. It was his influence and example that gave comfort to every coward Rebel and bounty-jumper during the war, and it is proper that he should now be called upon to lead the Rebels ran like quarter-horses. They never them to office and plunder.

It seems almost impossible that the American people should hesitate between the leader of the Union armies, Gen. Grant, and the Seymour. We must not, however, give the enemy strength by depreciating him. In a fair canvass before the American people-the issues all presented, the platforms discussed, the principles thoroughly understood, Gen. Grant would carry probably nearly every State in the Union. The Democracy, however, may, through our apathy, steal a victory which they have not strength to win. The dormant power of the Rebellion is very strong. It is intrepid, eager, and audacious in the Rebel States where our main reliance is upon the votes of the freedmen. The negroes have shown themselves worthy of confidence, but with their newly gained privileges they walk as men who have not opened their eyes. They need aid, instruction, and comforting assurances of help. Above all things they need to be instructed, so that from reason they may vote, as many of them now do from the instinct of self-preservation.

Believing that this will be the last and conquering struggle for Impartial Suffrage and Equal Rights, THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE proposes to do its utmost in this contest. We enter upon it feeling that it will be earnest and burning with excitement, passion, and zeal. The Democratic party fights for its existence. If it fails to overthrow the work of Reconstruction now, the opportunity will never come again. Every day strengthens that work, and gives to the negro confidence and hope. Even now it could only be done by a Revolution-by an armed interference which as Kansas before the war or as Mexico at the present time. The Democracy propose to overthrow the loyal Governments by force of arms; to repudiate our just debts; to make under the men who conspired for its overpropose to do this by the strength of a powerful organization, and by appealing to the worst prejudices of the country. We can de-

out the land.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE is the most widely read newspaper in America-perhaps in the world. We now regularly circulate 240,000 copies of our several editions, which are steadily increasing. We are able to print still more, and ready to do so for the bare cost of materials and labor. We propose, therefore, to publish a Campaign Edition of the Weekly TRIBUNE-to commence with the issue of July 23, and end with that of Nov. 11-which we will send to clubs at the following rates:

For \$2 40 received at one time .... 5 copies For \$4 40 received at one time.... 10 copies. For \$8 received at one time...... 20 copies. For \$15 received at one time ..... 40 copies. For \$21 received at one time..... 60 copies For \$34 received at one time.....100 copies.

The papers in all cases to be sent to one address. If the papers are to be sent to names of subscribers, ten cents per copy in addition must be sent. Payable always in advance. Subscriptions are respectfully solicited.

Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York City.

GRANT AS A SOLDIER.

The Proclamation of President Lincoln, calling on the loyal States for 75,000 men to defend Washington, issued upon advice of the surrender of Fort Sumter to the Rebels, found Ulysses S. Grant selling leather for his father in Galena. He immediately volunteered, was to Springfield, the capital of his State, to be mustered in. Three years thereafter, he was Lieutenant-General in command of all the military forces of the United States, then exceeding Half a Million men.

How came he to achieve such great and rapid elevation?

Not by political influence; for he was no politician, had scarcely ever voted, and never on the side of the party now in power.

he had absolutely not one influential friend. He never saw President Lincoln till he came | Fourti st. East to take general command. He did not even know Mr. E. B. Washburne, Member of Congress from his District, though they lived of Health as unconstitutional had already been in the same city. No man ever lived who could say, "I was the patron of Gen. Grant, by whose favor he rose to eminence."

Not by the favor of his military superiors for Grant was a volunteer, and volunteer officers were not popular with the dons of the tion, shall be elected by the people of their regular service. No one can plausibly say that McClellan, or Pope, or Halleck, while in general command, ever pushed Grant's fortunes. Nay: he was made Lieutenant-General virtually by act of Congress, dictated by the loyal people of the country. They had had enough that Grant should be placed above him.

Why did they demand this? Because Grant had generally won, while other Inion commanders had often been defeated or baffled. His capture of several thousand Rebel soldiers at Fort Donelson had been the first of Vicksburg, defeating the Rebel army of Mississippi in several battles, interposing between Johnston and Pemberton, shutting the latter up in Vicksburg, and there compelling him to surrender 20,000 Rebels, while Johnston idly looked on, evinced the most masterly strategy of the War. President Lincoln opposed it; Gen. Sherman disapproved it; Grant

planned and executed it. Rosecrans having lost a great battle on the was sent to relieve him. He found Bragg intrenched in his front, on a range of steep looked well nigh impossible to move him. Grant set to work and did it; routing the Rebel army, capturing forty of its guns and several thousand men. Had he known the ground, he would have gobbled up nearly the whole fleeing army; but night fell early, and threatened Chattanooga again.

Grant was then summoned to the East. Mc-Clellan, Pope, Burnside, Hooker, Meade, had severally started on the road to Richmond, but found it convenient to return. Grant took the track and kept it till Richmond was ours and Lee had surrendered his army.

Of course, there are sundry persons who think they could have done this better or cheaper. Perhaps they could. No one can positively say what untested possibilities of achievement may not be "lying around loose" on every side. We only know that five commanders tried and failed, and that the sixth succeeded; and that the five lost more men in not taking Richmond than Grant, "the butcher," lost in taking Richmond and Lee to boot.

Grant's passage of the James, without the loss of a gun, or a man, directly after his bloody repulse at Coal Harbor, seems to us one of the foremost achievements of modern strategy. His relentless pursuit of Lee after Sheridau's victory at Five Forks, was one of the best things of the War. Had like vigor been evinced after Antietam, or after Gettysburg, the War would have been considerably shortened.

Said a caviling courtier to Louis XV., "Marshal Villars is very lucky." "Lucky?" retorted the Grand Monarque; "no, Sir; he is a great deal better than that!"

If Gen. Grant has not proved himself a true soldier, it would be hopeless to seek for one on the rolls of the American Army.

Admiral Semmes has been making a speech in support of Seymour and Blair. We wonder if he expects, in case they should be elected, to be appointed Minister to England. He would be just the man to settle the Alabama

clams. It is announced that Brick Pomeroy is about to start a new daily paper in this city, called The New-York Democrat. It is to be edited in the old style of The New-York Herald, which to be "Democratic at all times and under all circumstances," and will, no doubt, have a arge circulation. The World has fallen into the hands of a lot of perfumed nobodies who hang around the Manhattan Club, who have written on all sides of political questions during their lives, and who are strongly suspected of the bondholders, Mr. Belmont, Mr. Sam. Barlow, Sam. Ward, the lobbyist, and indeed anybody in New-York who has any money to pay. ting the vote in the Electoral College, drew feat them, but it must be by effort. We must Democracy of the West, the true, pure Democ- the entire community. The necessity that some the line very clearly between the Republican work hard, and teach the people. Let truth racy who drink their whisky "straight," do not responsible Board of competent and intelligent off vigorously for Seymour? The latest intel- and teach the people. Let truth racy who drink their whisky "straight," do not responsible Board of competent and intelligent off vigorously for Seymour?

believe in free schools, think Wilkes Booth a gentleman and a marfyr, and have conscientious scruples against clean shirts-will be heartily welcomed.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH CASES.

We publish elsewhere the decision of the Court of Appeals in the four cases brought to test the constitutionality of the Metropolitan Board of Health. In the first, the Metropolitan Board of Health against Jacob Heister, the Board sues to recover a penalty given by the statute for a violation of its special order that the defendant should not carry on a slaughter house at No. 95 Fourth-st. in the city of New-York. The Board, before making the order, had given Heister an opportunity to disprove the charge that slaughtering cattle at his place was dangerous to health, and upon his declining to defend, had investigated the facts upon other testimony, and thereupon had rendered their decision that it was dangerous, and had ordered it stopped.

The second case differs from the first in that the penalty sued for is for violating a general ordinance instead of a special order made by the Board forbidding the slaughtering of cattle anywhere in the City of New-York south of Fortieth-st. The ordinance was passed by the Board on proof that sufficient facilities for slaughtering animals existed above Fortieth-st., and on the testimony of physicians that the slaughtering business, when carried on in the densely-settled portions of the city, is dangerous to health, that it fills the sewers in the heart of the city with a vast bulk of decaying animal matter, which creates disease and invites pestilence. Under this chosen captain of a company, and proceeded ordinance the Board claim to recover a separate penalty for every day the ordinance is violated.

The third case is a suit by Heister against the Board to restrain the Board from enforcing an ordinance passed by them forbidding the driving of cattle below Fortieth-st. The ordinance is based on the fact that such driving is attended with peril to human life.

The fourth case, Heister against the Board, is a suit to restrain the Board from enforcing Not by personal influence or patronage; for its special order that Heister should not carry on the slaughtering business at his place in

The first point on which it was sought to set aside the act creating the Metropolitan Board fully argued and overruled in the case of the Metropolitan Board of Police, viz.: that the Constitution, Sec. 2, Art. 10, provides that all county, city, town, and village officers, whose offices existed at the adoption of the Constitu-

The Court of Appeals holds in this, as in the

respective counties, cities, &c.

Police case, that the Legislature has power to create a district for special purposes comprising several counties and cities, and that the officers of such district are not city or county offiof Halleck as General-in-Chief, and insisted | cers, and need not, therefore, be elected by the people, but may be appointed by the Governor. Under this power they created the four Counties of New-York, Kings, Westchester, and Richmond into the Metropolitan Health District, making the officers thereof to be appointed by the Governor and Senate. In this great Union success of the War. His flanking respect, therefore, the act does not conflict with the Constitution. The next point raised was that prior to this act, on the question of nuisance or no nuisance, the party complained of had the right of trial by jury, and that the Constitution declared that "the trial by jury in all cases in which it has heretofore existed shall remain inviolable forever." The Court of Appeals declare, however, that a Court of Equity, in which no jury exists, would always have given final judgment, and that the ques-Chickamauga, and been penned up in Chatta- tion did not require a jury except when relief was sought at common law. Moreover, beside dangerous and plausible leader of the Demo- his animals were starving by thousands, Grant the question of nuisance, the maintenance of slaughter-houses in crowded cities involves the higher question of danger to the public health. mountains which he deemed impregnable. It The Court decide that an ordinance or order forbidding the slaughtering or driving cattle below Fortieth-st. does not deprive any owner of the cattle or of a slaughterhouse of his property. It only regulates the mode in which he shall use it, in a manner which applies to all the other property in the city. Every city and village charter in the State contains the same power to regulate slaughter-houses and other kinds of business which may be dangerous to public health. In questions relating to the public health, juries have never been the mode of trial resorted to by our laws. The Court decide that the defendant, by refusing to contest before the Board of Health the question whether his business was dangerous to the public health, lost the right to dispute the correctness of their decision. Finally, the Court overrules the objection that the act vests in the Board judicial powers, and that all judicial officers are required to be elected. They are no more judicial than the Commissioners of Highways or of Excise, who may inquire into the propriety of any action which may be sought at their hands, and take testimony for and against the same, whether it be granting or revoking a license, or laying out a highway, without thereby becoming in any manner judicial officers whose functions are to administer the laws, not to carry out the functions of government. The decision, therefore, sustains the constitutionality of the act creating the Board, affirms its power to issue both general ordinances and special orders for promoting the health of the city, for removing all sources of danger, and for discontinuing within any prescribed limits such kinds of business as they may find to be injurious to the public health therein. These are, doubtless, powers of an exalted and highly responsible nature, which in any

statement that may be given of their scope seem to be almost despotic and unlimited. The ability of any officers of the Board of Health to remain in office depends, however, upon their exercising these powers with sound discretion, and from a due and wise regard for the public welfare, and that only. There is no complaint or pretense that the Board of Health have not acted wisely, and with perfect fidelity to the spirit and purpose of the act under which they were placed in power. Their action toward the is the present style of The La Crosse Democrat, Butchers and Drovers has been considerate and equitable. Not only did they delay enforcing any of the orders and ordinances in question until the decision of the Court of Appeals, which action was due to the public in view of the fact that the decision of the New-York General Term was against them, but upon the rendition of the decision by the Court of being in the pay of the English Government, highest resort they have sought a friendly conference with those whose business is affected, with the view of affording them such time as may be reasonable, and every facility It is indeed dreadful that the great unterrified | that is possible, to remove their business be-Democracy should be compelled to receive youd the prescribed limits. The maintenance their instruction from these false apostles. Mr. of the health of the city must be conceded by Pomeroy-coming among us as the representa- all to be of supreme importance. The interests tive of the village grocery-and-tavern-corner of individuals must yield to the interests of

officers should be clothed with powers adequate to protect the health of the city is selfevident. In all European cities, slaughterhouses and the arrangements for introducing cattle and meat have been carefully guarded, and the result is seen in the facts that not only is the calling of butchers and slaughterers made more cleanly, orderly, agreeable, and respectable, but their places of business are models of neatness, purity and beauty. Who that has seen or read of the famous Abattoirs in the suburbs of Paris, and contrasted them with the filthy and unwholesome character of many of our bins and stalls for keeping and slaughtering cattle, has not felt ashamed that a people so much more progressive than Europeans in all that pertains to the freedom of their Government, should be so far behind them in the most important elements of good government. We hope the butchers of New-York will take such measures now that the slaughter-houses of New-York, wherever they may be located, shall be, like the abattoirs of Paris and like our Central Park, a public feature which the great city whose people they serve shall regard with pride, instead of with apprehension or repugnance.

The Utica Herald, published at the home of Horatio Seymour, thus hails his nomination for

President:

President:

"He has secured by indirection and subtlety a nomination which he pretended that he would not take. He has demonstrated his disingenuous, sinister character. He has explained the motive of the left-handed blows which he dealt in his recent speech at other candidates. He has stripped from himself the vail under which he prepared his toils. He is the same man that was beaten in this State in 1864, and he can be apd must be beaten in this State in 1864, and he can be apd must be beaten in this State. Of the election of Gen. Grant there cannot well be doubt. But New-York must lead the Republican hosts. All that was needed to arouse determination and kindle enthusuasm is provided. Republicans of New-York! Your duty and your honor call you to the front!

"For this Horatic Seymour is the same who declared, in 1861, that 'successful coercion would be as revolutionary as secession;' that is to say, that the triumph of the Union arms would be as much to be deprecated as the success of the Rebellion. It is the same Seymour who, in October of the same year, proclaimed that if the Union could not be preserved without the destruction of Slavery, the Southern people must, at all hazards, be protected in that institution. It is the same Seymour who, in 1863, sneered at the Union armies, and tauntingly asked for the promised victories; the same Seymour whose teachings led to resistance to the drafts, and fanned the flames of the riots in which his friends reveled. It is the same Seymour whose teachings led to resistance to the drafts, and fanned the flames of the riots in which his friends reveled. It is the same Seymour whose teachings led to resistance to the drafts, and fanned the flames of the riots in which his friends reveled. It is the same Seymour whose teachings led to resistance to the drafts, and fanned the flames of the Republic. During the war he played the part of Cassandra, always magnifying Southern valor, always decrying the fortune of the nation, always predicting ruin, and thus always contributing

suavity, and affability, and apparent self-which enabled him to hoodwink the Con-"The suavity, and affability, and apparent self-sacrifice which enabled him to boodwink the Convention, will be freely used as capital to induce Republicans in this county and this State to sustain him. They will think more than twice before yielding to the temptation. Mr. Seymour never yet extended a political courtesy to a political opponent. No man is more butter than he in assaults on antagonists. His speeches always overflow with bile, and malevolence, and utterly unsupported charges against the party which suppressed the Rebellion, abolished Slavery, and has reconstructed the Union. They were the chief element relied upon during the war to distract the sentiment of the North. No amount of aristocratic condescension, no humble appeal for the votes of neighbors, can induce thinking men to forget the record made and the mischief wrought by Horatio Seymour.

"Men of New-York! this is a contest for principlecontest for the ideas on which the Republic is based. The loyal ranks are arrayed, and they are full and steady. Remember Vicksburg and Gettysburg! Remember Richmond and Five Forks! Remember Appoint and the final victory! Preserve by the ballot that which has been so dearly bought by blood!"

The reception of Mr. Longfellow in England has been quite as enthusiastic as the first press accounts represented it, and his visit will prove as gratifying to his countrymen here at home as it must be to himself. It is not only that the honors bestowed upon our poet are a comeliment to American literature, but they are attended by so many marks of national good will that we think they must contribute to a cementing of the friendly dispositions which now prevail between the two countries. In the poetical welcome with which The Times greets Mr. Longfellow-Welcome to England thou whose strains prolong

The glorious bede-roll of our Saxon song; Embassador and Pilgrim-bard in one, Fresh from thy home—the home of Washington, Fresh from thy nome—the home of washingon, On hearths as sacred as thine own, here stands The loving welcome that thy name commands; Hearths swept for thee and garnished as a shrine By trailing garments of thy muse divine. Poet of Nature and of Nations, know Poet of Nature and of Nations, know Thy fair fame spans the ocean like a bow. Born from the rain that falls into each life, Kindled by dreams with loveliest fancies rife: A radiant arch that with prismatic dyes Links the two worlds, its keystone in the skies.

-in these lines, we say, there is something more than a simple compliment to the poet; there is evidence of friendship for the poet's country.

The State of Texas has about twice as many whites as negroes. Since the close of the Rebellion, according to the report of the Special Committee on Murders and Violence, appointed by the Constitutional Convention, there have been 939 murders [committed in that favored State, to say nothing of assaults with intent to kill, rapes, robberies, whippings of freedmen, &c. Of these homicides, 833 were committed by whites, 58 by freedmen, and 48 by persons whose race is unknown. The whites, though only twice as numerous, have committed fourteen times as many murders as the blacks, thus showing that the instinct of murder is seven times as strong in the Caucasian breast as in that of the sons of Ham. Of the number killed by whites, 464 were whites and 373 were freedmen. As the proportion of freedmen killed is fifty per cent larger than the proportion of freedmen to the total population, it follows that the whites are fifty per cent more murderous toward blacks than toward whites. Of the number killed by freedmen, only 10 were whites and 48 were freednien. In view of the fact that there are twice as many whites as freedmen, these figures show that the freedman is nearly ten times as prone to kill one of his own race as he is to kill a white man. On the whole, the white man is far superior to the negro as a mur-

The Journal and Messenger, Macon, Georgia, an old-fashioned Rebel organ, thus hails the nomination of Horatio Seymour:

momination of Horatio Seymour:

"The nomination of Horatio Seymour of New-York, by
the Democratic National Convention, was received here
with the utmost satisfaction. He requires no introduction to our readers. A statesman of eminent ability, a
States Rights Democrat, a firm, true and unfinehing advocate of the old Constitution, he will rally to his standard every patriot in the land. During the late war, when
every principle of the Constitution was being violated by
the Lincoln Administration, Seymour's: voice was heard
high above the clanger of arms in defense of that instrument."

—Having thus shows why it does

-Having thus shown why it does support Seymour, The Journal and Messenger gives its reasons for opposing Grant-as follows:

"The people of the South need no appeal. They have get one friend in this contest. Grapt has overrun and one friend in this contest. Grant has overrun and astated their fields and butchered their children. He has been the military executive officer of that Cor cross which has loaded us with chains, overridden all our laws, filled daugeous with our citizens, elected strolling vagabonds to our offices, and filled the cupof our worst overridwing. No friend of the South, no friend of his country, can vote for this military tyrant."

The very first thing the Democrats have to do is to get over their astonishment. The nomination of Mr. Seymour appears, in most parts of the country, to be a stunning staggerer. Thus, as we are informed, every Democrat away down in Maine had made up his month to howl cheerfully for Hancock. For Hancock were they cocked and for Hancock were they primed, and how were they to go

ligence is that the poor fellows are "waiting for the return of Judge Rice, one of the c' legates-at-large, who is expected to clear 'everything up.". If the Judge can do this satisfactorily, he will beat all the judges who have lived since the days of Daniel. The Seymour enthusiasm in Maine is expected to begin week after next, or soon after.

Our private opinion is that the Widow of Ephesus must have had a hand in the Democratic Convention. While that body kept one amorous eye upon the Soldiers' Convention, with the other it was shedding a briny flood over "military despotism" and "military trials." Possibly some members of the Little Parliament thus ogled by the Great Parliament may have had reason to think ill of "military-trials," but those who were never court-martialed, or suspended, or drummed out, must have experienced queer emotions at being told, by the body they loved so well, that all the officers of the Army who have been keeping the peace at the South are a parcel of rascals and tyrants. How's that?

We shall be victorious if we work with zeal and singleness of heart, and sink all our petty quarrels and personal differences and ambitions for the sake of the common cause. First of all, let us concentrate our forces. All the little Republican clubs in this and other cities ought to coalesce for one organized, intelligent effort during the campaign. They will do ten times more good in combination than they can do singly. Concentration was the great principle of Grant's campaigns, and what he called the "pepper-box strategy" of operating with a dozen weak and scattered armies at once was one of the principal causes of our early dis-

It is now stated that Gen. Blair burned the residence of Gen. Wade Hampton in South Carolina. We forget which of the Rebel officers burned Gen. Blair's residence near Washington. What a delightful evidence of the healing of the wounds of the great Civil War would be presented if it should appear that Wade Hampton burned Blair's residence; and now Hampton supports Blair for Vice-President, and Blair echoes Hampton's policy of reviving the Rebellion on the question of colored suffrage. I saw two clouds at morning

Tinged with the rising sun.

And in the dawn they floated on

And mingled into one.

Mr. John D. Kiernan, who is "Chairman of

the Democratic County Committee" at Utica,

N. Y., telegraphs that upon the arrival of Gov. Seymour at his home, "the children of the 'various city orphan asylums turned out en masse to greet their friend and patron." It is inferred from this that the reception must have been exclusive and well disciplined, and that the friendship of Gov. Seymour to the orphan asylums of Utica was more practical and humane than that of his friends, in 1863, to the orphan asylums of New-York.

The New-Haven Register thus happily illustrates the natural genius of a Copperhead for lying:

"Spencer, who offered to pay the expenses of all New-York roughs who would come to Connecticut and vote the Radical ticket, last April." -The lying villain who coined the above false-

hood knows perfectly well that Mr. Spencer offered to pay the expenses of no man who was not a legal voter in the State of Connecticut. He made careful inquiry and required of aver-one proof-not mere assertion-that he was such a voter. But how could the Rebel cause be sustained unless by lying?

Our advices from the country show that the Democrats have not yet recovered from their indignation at the trick by which Seymour was nominated in the New-York Convention, and the labor of getting them into line is more The illusion that the arduous than usual. nomination was entirely unexpected by the Seymour party was pleasantly dispelled by the appearance of elaborate Seymour banners on the street within 20 minutes of the vote. Such things are not painted in 20 minutes, and the display was injudicious.

"In the name of the prophet-figs!" The extraordinary solemnity with which Mr. Maloney of Illinois voted in the Democratic Convention for Andrew Johnson is worthy of special historic record:

"I give one-half vote for the ablest defender of the Constitution, for the man who has done more to vindicate the unity of our Government, and the equality and sovereignty of its States, than any other living man. I need not say that I mean—Andrew Johnson!"

We do n't see the needlessness of giving the name. And who are Mr. Maloney's dead exceptions ?

We condole with Mr. F. P. Blair, whose whole thoughts, by day and night, are devoted to "the restoration of his race." If he means anything more than the restoration of the Blair family to a high condition of pap and patronage, he will be grieved to hear that a Man of Color has just been inaugurated Lieutenant-Governor of Louisiana. No floods or fevers followed. The river, at the latest date, was at its ordinary hight, and the public health was as good as usual.

A Copperhead paper favors its readers with Gen. McClernand's opinion of Grant as a soldier. The full force of the distinguished volunteer's objections to the General of the Army can be appreciated only by those who know Grant's opinion of McClernand. It is a remarkable fact that generals who have been removed for incompetency and insubordination always have a great contempt for their superior officers.

The Express asks who saved the National capital when Lee marched into Pennsylvania? and gravely answers, Horatio Seymour! The credit of the battle of Gettysburg has usually been given, heretofore, to Gen. Meade and his gallant army. While they were saving the capital, Horatio Seymour was making a speech in New-York to prove that the war was a failure, and threatening the Republicans with a Northern rebellion and the terrors of mob law.

In the recent debate in the Senate the Republican Senators Sherman, Morton, and Henderson took ground in favor of paying the National Bonds in greenbacks. None of them went so far as to explain in what currency the greenbacks should be paid, or whether they should ever be paid at all. Had not the Senate better adjourn?

Mr. Pendleton, we understand, is taking a course of lessons of the man in Quincy, Ill., who "swallowed one hundred and ten glasses of beer at a sitting." Many of his friends have joined the class, and by diligent practice they all expect to be able to swallow Seymour by next November.

J. T. Foley of this city has published a memorial tablet, dedicated to the three Fenians who were executed at Manchester last November. It is a chromolithograph in green and gold, with a white cross in the